

BUSINESS NOTICES.
HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NUTRIMENT.—This is a positive and reliable remedy for Consumption and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease.

THE OPENING OF GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The opening of Genin's Bazaar, for the relief of the poor, is a very important event. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease.

LOOK OUT FOR KNOX!—Public admiration is shown for the Knox's splendid style of dress. The Knox's are a very important event. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A notice having appeared in Saturday's papers conveying the idea that passengers provided with tickets from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, it is deemed proper to announce that the steamer Oregon was at Panama at latest date as a spare steamer, for the purpose of conveying passengers to the Pacific. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.—We have for the past twenty years, under different organizations, been engaged in the business of selling dry goods and ready-made clothing. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease.

THE JENNINGS COAT.—A shapely, elegant, distinctive Coat, is an article of the first importance in the wardrobe of a gentleman. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease.

THE 10,000 MEN AND BOYS' LINEN COATS.—The 10,000 men and boys' linen coats, which are now being made, are a very important event. It is a simple and safe medicine, and is the only one that can be taken in any form, and which will cure the disease.

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MINNESOTA FOREVER!
 The Legislature of this young Territory recently passed the Maine Law, and submitted it to the People for approval or rejection at a Special Election on the 5th inst., and they have voted to ratify and sustain the Law. The vote was heavy, and the majority quite decided. Here are the returns from nearly all the polls:

MAJORITY FOR THE LAW.
 St. Anthony..... 52
 Cottage Grove..... 40
 Mendota..... 21
 St. Paul..... 42
 The Law will take effect on the 1st of May.
 The Election was a very excited one. The Minnesota Democrat (opposed to the Law) says:

"On Monday morning the polls opened. It was a delightful sunny day. The saloon-keepers shut up their shops; the temperance folks prepared for the occasion and served up at their hall a sumptuous banquet of good things, among which the old-fashioned mince pies were pronounced by all who partook as of excellent flavor. It was altogether a magnificent entertainment, and highly creditable to the ladies who prepared it, and so graciously presided over the feast."

SLAVERY AND PUBLIC FAITH.
 The perpetual and inevitable conflict between Slavery and Justice is constantly receiving fresh illustrations. In vain do we compromise, adjust and acquiesce; the internal disease is continually breaking out in some unexpected spot—some new eruption. A fresh evidence of this truth is just now before us.

THE UNITED STATES HAVE TREATIES OF AMITY AND COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, as well as with most other civilized Nations, whereby we bind ourselves to treat kindly their subjects or citizens, who may enter our ports for purposes of Commerce or under stress of weather—to treat them as allies and friends should be treated. But the State of South Carolina, on the other hand, has a law (so called) of the following character:

"AN ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF FREE NEGROES AND PERSONS OF COLOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."
 Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any vessel shall come into any port or harbor of this State (South Carolina) from any other State or foreign port, having on board any free negro or person of color, who shall be liable to be seized and confined in jail, until he shall be able to clear out and depart from the State; and that, when said vessel is ready to sail, the Captain of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or person of color, and pay the expenses of his detention; and, in case of his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall be liable to be indicted and convicted thereof, and shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negro or person of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold in conformity to the provisions of the act passed on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, aforesaid."

Under this act, British colored seamen visiting Charleston in British mercantile vessels have been repeatedly taken out of such vessels by the Police of Charleston, and (though charged with no fault, suspected of no offense) have been committed to prison, there to await the departure of their respective vessels, when the legal expenses of such imprisonment must be paid for them or they sold into perpetual Slavery!

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LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—Liquor without license, leaving less than one fourth the number of commitments, was for the month of March, under the new law, during the like period since there have been 180, or considerably less than one half the former number.

GEN. SCOTT ON SLAVERY.—In the absence of any new letters from Gen. Scott on Political topics, the journals are very busy in making up and fishing out old ones. The Virginian hostile to Gen. S. are foremost in this work, and seem likely to make him out a better candidate than we had expected. The following extract from a letter written by Gen. Scott some time since to Mr. Atkinson of Danville, Va., is reproduced in the Richmond Whig:

"In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most of my contemporaries, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, in the appendix to his edition of Blackstone. I was, as a result, a favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. I am now nearly sixty years of age, and in the same period, have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Legislature in the winter of 1831-2, when I had thought forward to carry out these views, I would certainly have given it my hearty support."

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature adjourned on the 19th. The Maine Law passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. Its friends will try again. P. S.—The following are the leading measures adopted at this Session:

The General Banking Law. A provision of the Constitution requires that this bill shall first receive the sanction of the people before going into effect. It will be submitted to a vote of the people on the 1st of May. The Appropriation bill, re-distributing the State and increasing the Senate to 35 members instead of 19, and the Assembly to 81 instead of 66.

CALIFORNIA QUARTZ VEINS.—We have seen a private letter from a respectable gentleman who has been for the past two years in California engaged in testing quartz veins. He says that not one in ten of these veins contains any gold whatever; that of those that do contain gold, not one in ten contains an average of one quarter of a cent to a pound of rock, and not one in fifty an average of a cent to the pound; and that of these few veins will, he says, pay more than the expense of working. Many veins afford small irregular patches or "pockets" of such rock, furnishing valuable specimens, while taking the whole vein together it is worthless, on account of the barrenness of nearly all the rock. Many companies have been badly cheated by buying machinery put up on veins of this character. A great deal of machinery has been put up on worthless veins, to stock and fleece the gullible. A vein of considerable size and length, yielding a steady average of two cents to the pound, would be very profitable. One of such size and several hundred yards long, that will average five cents to the pound, has never been opened in California, says the writer, who adds that to his knowledge there are not more than ten or twelve veins in the State that are certain to pay the cost of machinery. Others may do so, but none such have yet been sufficiently proved.

PRINCE ALBERT AND AMERICAN ART.—Mr. J. T. Peck, an artist whose characteristic pictures in the latter exhibitions of the National Academy are for him the praise of discriminating observers, is exhibiting in London his Children in the Wood, which was upon our Academy walls last year. We find the following notice of the work in a rapid review of the London Exhibition in the London Times, and Mr. Peck's picture will be glad to hear that the picture has found a purchaser in Prince Albert:

"Mr. J. T. Peck's Children in the Wood is little to be objected to; the picture is well painted, and the tone agreeable enough, but the clearness of day, or even of twilight, is wanting. We could have wished a better selection of costume and character for a picture of this kind, and a more interesting story than the one which is told."

DEATH OF JUDGE MERRIWETHER.—Hon. James A. Merriwether died of pneumonia at his residence in Easton, Putnam County, Georgia, on the 17th inst. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says: "Although in the prime of life, and a prominent member of the Georgia bar, he had filled many distinguished stations with credit to himself and honor to the State. He had filled the several offices of State Legislator, Representative in Congress, Judge of the Superior Court, and (late) Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia. He was a man of great energy and character, and a most interesting and successful lawyer."

Is Alcohol Poison?
 LA FAYETTE, Ind., April 7, 1862.
 To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
 I take issue with you in regard to the soundness of the main thesis in your Temperance platform, viz: that "Alcohol is Poison." The issue being distinct, I suppose it will now be incumbent to adduce the proof, for which I refer to one of the Medical Professors being a competent and experienced physician, and further more, I respectfully suggest that their acts in relation to their own health, are far more reliable testimony than any thing they may say in the premises. This being admitted, I now come to the point of asserting, and I do so with the assurance of a large majority of the physicians of the United States are in the habit of using Alcohol Drains, both for medicinal purposes and as a beverage. Very respectfully yours,
 GEO. McLAUGHLIN.